White Paper #XIV

The Talisman Transfer Tokens – Project

by

William A. Tiller, Ph.D. and Walter Dibble, Jr., Ph.D.

Introduction

Our earlier work[1] showed that we could take a material, inorganic or organic and inert or alive, and change one of its specific properties to a significant degree either up or down in magnitude via exposure of this material to an intention-host device-conditioned space. The specific property change with time, $Q_M(t)$, as a function of exposure time, t, of the experimental space and equipment to the specific intention-host device is given by

$$Q_M(t) \approx Q_{Mo} + \alpha_{eff}(t)(Q_m+\Delta Q_m). \qquad (1)$$

In Equation 1, Q_{Mo} is the value associated with our normal, electric charge-based material world, Q_m is a quantity arising from non-space, non-time domains, ΔQ is the magnitude of change associated with the specific intention imbedded into the intention-host device (IHD) from a deep meditative state and $0<\alpha_{eff}<1$ is the magnitude of the coupling coefficient thought to be an energy-interaction (coupling) between our normal electric charge-based macroscopic material and the physical vacuum-based material that normally does not interact macroscopically. The second term on the RHS can be of either positive or negative sign, depending upon the specific intention involved, and larger or smaller in magnitude than Q_{Mo}. When we use IHDs, we assume $\Delta Q_m >> Q_m$.

Since we have had abundant success with applying this procedure with the Equation 1 result to a variety of our normal world problems, we decided to see if we could do anything significant about ameliorating the potential human health challenge associated with cellular absorption of electromagnetic (EM) radiation from cell phones. Here, our basic approach would be to let Q_{Mo} in Equation 1 be the absorption cross-section of human cells to cell phone EM radiation for a normal human. Conversely, we would utilize our intention-host device procedures to make the second term on the RHS of Equation 1 to approach the magnitude $-Q_{Mo}$ so that the operational value would be

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$Q_M \approx 0$. That is the goal of our experimental work in this general area and wish to provide both full disclosure and transparency in this White Paper.

Some Personal, Last Decade, Relevant Experimental Data

From our intention-host device research on biological materials, performed by Dr. Michael Kohane, we found that, for a four adjacent side-by-side experimental treatment variations of (1) control (c), open to the environment, (2) inside a small empty Faraday cage (F), (3) the same as (2) but with an unimprinted intention-host device switched on (d,o) and (4) the same as (2) but with an imprinted, intention-host device switched on (d,j). Figures 1 and 2 show[(2)], respectively, the *in vitro* results for the liver enzyme, alkaline phosphatase (ALP), exposed for just 30 minutes to an intention-host device-conditioned space and the *in vivo* results for fruit fly larvae exposed for their lifetime to an intention-host device-conditioned space.

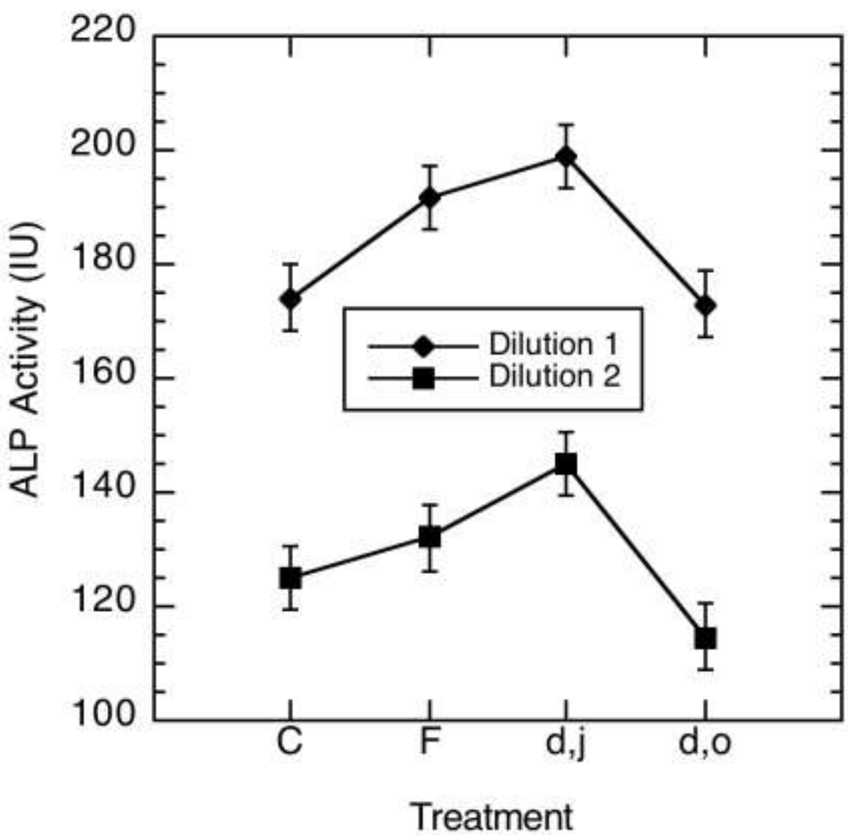

Figure 1. Untransformed means for two dilutions.
[dilution 1 – 100 ml ALP solution plus 150 ml purified water, dilution 2 – 100 ml ALP solution plus 200 ml purified water]

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In Figure 1, the chemical activity of ALP is plotted versus the treatment for two dilutions of ALP in water. The key point, here, is to note that when, c, is removed from the ambient electromagnetic radiation and placed inside, F, the chemical activity of ALP (dilution 1) increased by ~7.5% at $p<0.001$. Thus, ambient EM radiation is a significant thermodynamic stressor for ALP. The electrical output power for the intention-host device is less than one millionth of a watt, all of it in the 1-10 megahertz range, and just a 30 minute exposure of the ALP inside F of this very low power, 10 MHz, EM radiation is sufficient to reduce the chemical activity of ALP by ~7.5% at $p<0.001$ (a very significant thermodynamic stressor for ALP). However, comparing the (d,j) result to the (d,o) result with the same EM radiation but with a specific imbedded intention to increase the ALP chemical activity, one sees that the $\alpha_{eff}(t)(Q_m+\Delta Q_m)$ contribution to Equation 1 overcomes the effect of the EM radiation on ALP to yield a net increase of ALP activity by ~12.5% at $p<0.001$.

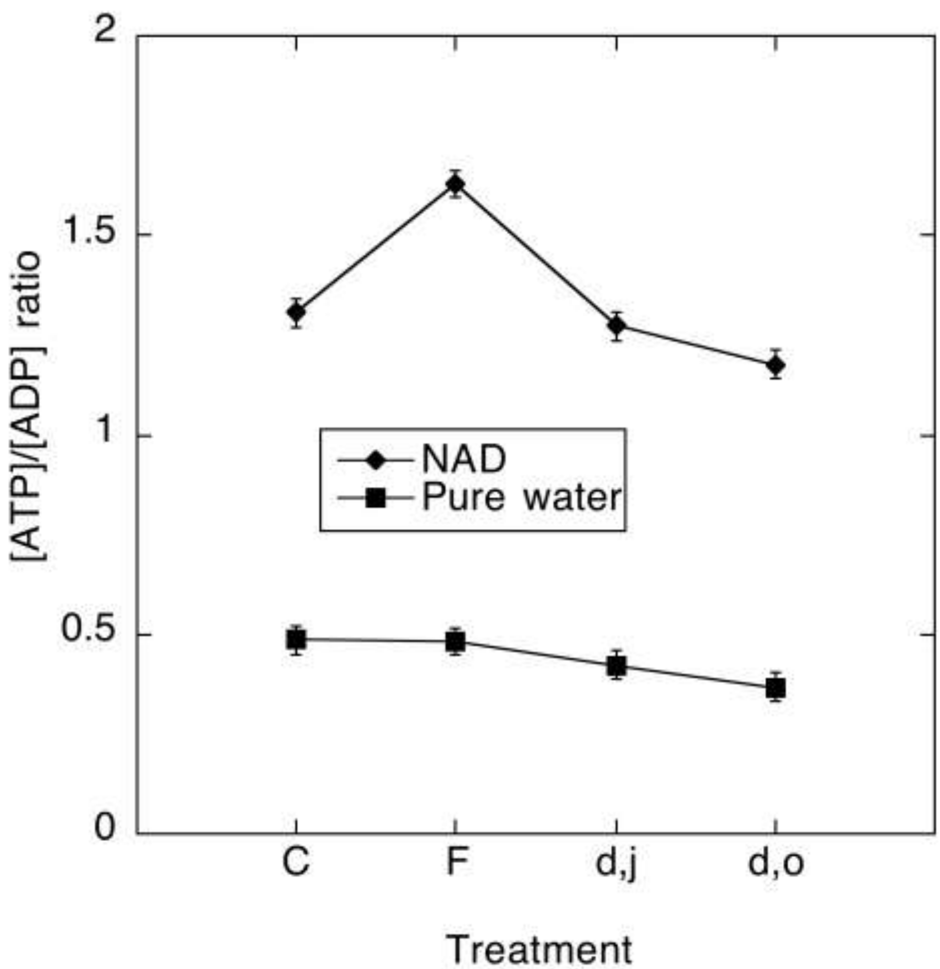

Figure 2a. Means for [ATP]/[ADP] ratio versus treatment.

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In Figure 2a, with the catalyst, NAD, the ratio of the cellular energy storage molecule, ATP, to its chemical precursor, ADP, increased by ~25% at $p<0.001$ and the larval development time to the adult fly stage, τ, decreased by ~6.5% at $p<0.001$ just by going from treatment C to treatment F.

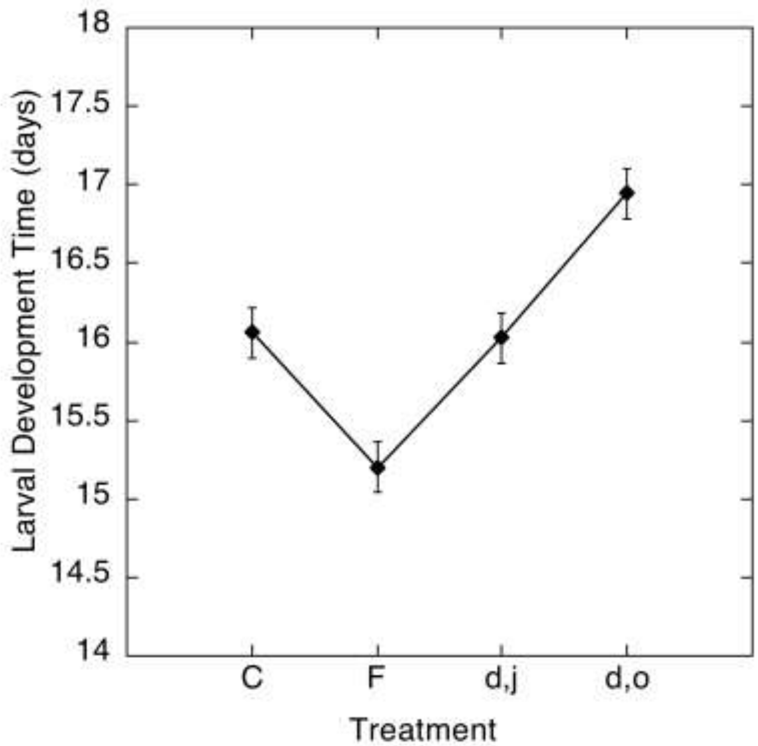

Figure 2b. Means for larval development time.

By going from treatment F to treatment (d,o) the drop in ATP/ADP ratio was ~40% at $p<0.001$ while τ increased ~12% at $p<0.001$. Once again, comparing treatment (d,j) with treatment (d,o), the former's intention effect overcomes the latter's EM-effect to give a net increase in the ATP/ADP ratio and net decrease in τ at $p<0.001$.

Although the biological moieties are of small size in these experiments, it is important to note that (1) ambient EM radiations at normal levels are a significant thermodynamic stressor for both ALP and fruit fly larvae, (2) very small electric power levels of 1-10 MHz EM radiations are a significant thermodynamic stressor for both ALP and fruit fly larvae and (3) the net effect of adding a specifically imprinted intention-host device to the experiment overcomes the EM-stressor effects on these two biological materials.

Some Personal, Recent and Relevant Experimental Data[3]

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A. Can experiments be done with IHD technology to directly show that, with biological materials and living systems, one can significantly reduce the magnitude of the EM-challenge from cell-phones? In general, I think that the answer is yes! However, it is an expensive procedure and such experimental work could not be undertaken until sufficient research funds were available. Here is how one might experimentally pursue such a goal:

- Ultimately, one wishes to measure the absorption cross-section, σ, of a human to the EM radiation from an activated cell-phone.
- We know that, with the proper receiving antenna equipment, one can quantitatively measure the EM-radiation spectrum intensity, $I(r, \theta, \phi)$ as a function of distance, r, and orientation, (θ, ϕ), from a radiation source like an activated cell-phone.
- We also know that, if one places a layer of specific material of thickness, l, in the path of such an EM-source, some of this radiation intensity, ΔI, will be absorbed by this material. Assuming a negligible reflection coefficient of the EM radiation, the absorption coefficient, α_A, is given by $\alpha_A \sim \Delta I/l$.
- By imprinting a specific intention to significantly reduce the magnitude of α_A from cell phones, one could experimentally determine the efficacy of this particular process by determining $\Delta\alpha_A$ both before and after this intention had been introduced into the IHD used in the overall experiment.

This approach is much too expensive for us to contemplate at this time. However, the following series of steps is a possible pathway that is doable within the territory of our present resources.

<u>Step 1</u>; Create a strongly IHD-conditioned experimental space ($\delta G_{H^+}^* \sim 20$ meV)[1] with the appropriate intention.

<u>Step 2</u>; Place a number of suitably-designed "talisman transfer tokens" (TTT) into this <u>coupled state</u> experimental space for a period of time, τ, and record the time-dependent change in $\delta G_{H^+}^*$ for that space. This indicates a measure

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of the "coupling substance"[2] transferred to each transfer token from the coupled state space.

Step 3; Place these treated "TTT" into an uncoupled state space and measure the time-dependent change in the magnitude of $\delta G_{H^+}^*$ for this, now, partially coupled state space. This indicates a measure of the leakage rate of the coupling substance from the TTT to a normal, uncoupled state space.

Step 4; Adhesively attach one of the activated transfer tokens to an uncoupled state cell phone in order to condition it to the partially coupled state with the specified intention.

Step 5; Because there is some leakage rate of coupling substance from these TTTs into our normal environmental space, they have a finite effective lifetime and therefore should be replaced periodically (~ 3 months). When sufficient research funds have been gathered via royalties earned from the sale of these TTTs, the WAT Institute of Psychoenergetic Science will initiate experimental research, to "continuously" reimprint these TTTs via a long range information entanglement process[3].

References

1. William A. Tiller, "Psychoenergetic Science: A Second Copernican-Scale Revolution", Walnut Creek, CA, USA: Pavior Publishing, 2007.

2. William A. Tiller, Walter E. Dibble, Jr. and Michael J. Kohane, "Conscious Acts of Creation", Walnut Creek, CA, USA: Pavior Publishing, 2001.

3. William A. Tiller, "Psychoenergetic Science: A Second Copernican-Scale Revolution", Chapter 8, Walnut Creek, CA, USA: Pavior Publishing, 2007.

An On-going Experimental Study

Two, 12 cubic foot, wooden boxes (3.5 feet by 2.5 feet by 2 feet outer dimensions) were constructed and delivered to the laboratory on October 1, 2009. One conditioning box was placed in the lower shed of the property and the other was placed 125 feet away in a room of a

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nearby building. Step I above was accomplished by first creating an IIED with the appropriate specific intention. Then, it was placed in the conditioning box inside the much larger lower shed and switched on. A second IIED was created for the lower shed (outside the box) to just increase the EM gauge symmetry state of <u>that</u> space to the SU(2) level. Continuous temperature and pH measurement equipment was set up in both boxes for conversion to provide δG^*_{H+} background data for both spaces. About November 15, about 10,000 test TTTs were placed in the conditioning box to 'soak' in that growing field. The

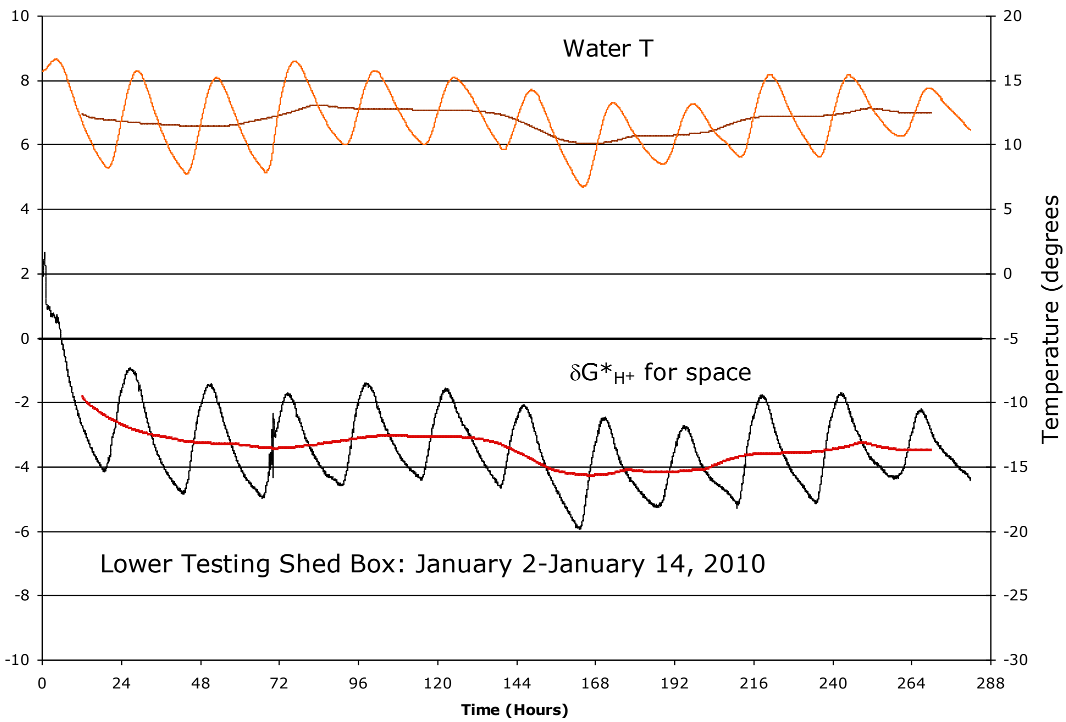

Figure 3. Temperature and δG^*_{H+} vs. time. 24-hour moving averages are also shown.

growth rate of δG^*_{H+} (t) in the conditioning box was anomalously slow, staying relatively flat at ~-2 meV to –4 meV (see Figure 3), this was probably due to information entanglement with other experiments going on in the overall laboratory at that time.

Early in January, the test TTTs were relocated from the conditioning box to the transfer box with Figure 4 illustrating some of that data. At the same time, several boxes of commercial-type TTTs were placed in the conditioning box (at hour 72 in Figure 3). Early in January we realized that the original imprint statement for the conditioning box IIED was insufficiently clear in its intention so the statement was rewritten and a new IIED imprinted for the lower,

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conditioning box. As well, a short meditation session occurred with the test TTTs to clarify their intention statement. One can see from Figure

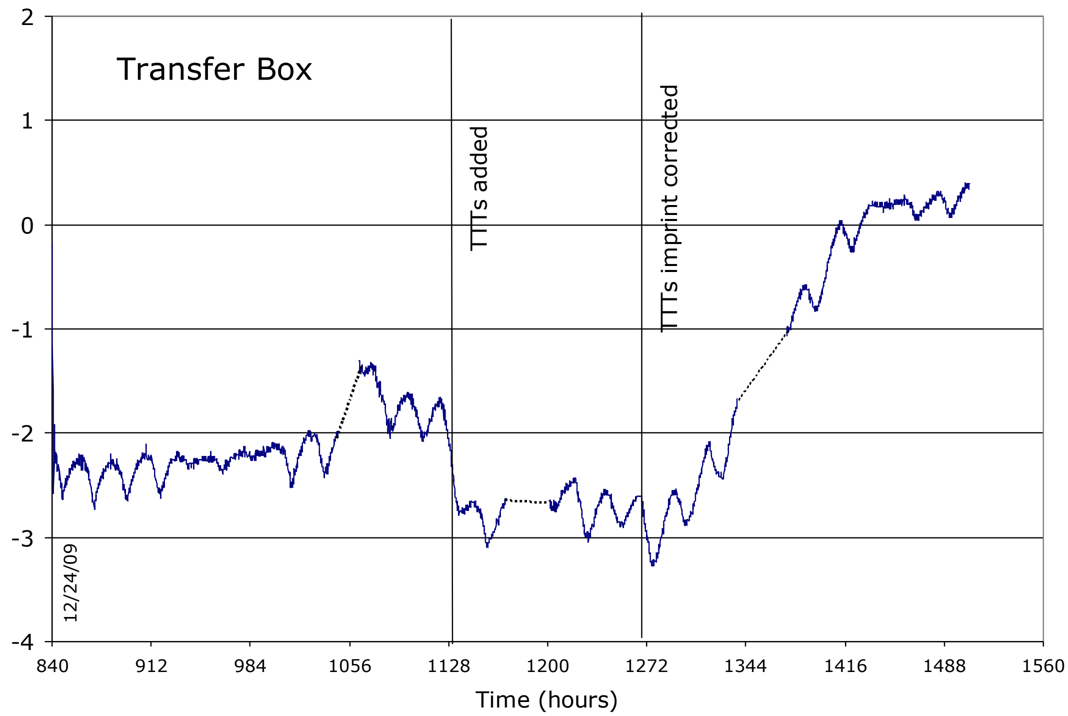

Figure 4. δG^*_{H+} vs. time.

4 that, after hour 1272, δG^*_{H+} began to climb strongly.

The transfer box part of the experiment was discontinued late in January. The conditioning box part of the experiment has continued into early April (see Figure 5).

Another Experiment

About a decade ago, one of us (WAT) conducted an effective experiment involving an EM stressor to the human brain and an intention-host device called the Q-Link. Today we are exploring a brain state technology type of experiment to evaluate cell phones as brain stressors and our commercial TTTs as a brain destressor. The main idea here is to make three general types of measurements via this technology (1) baseline measurement for a human subject, (2) subject plus a powered cell phone held up to the left or right ear and (3) the same as (2) but also with about 200 TTTs held in the cell phone hand.

Two different subjects, with their own different cell phones were investigated (labeled AA and BB via the brain state technology

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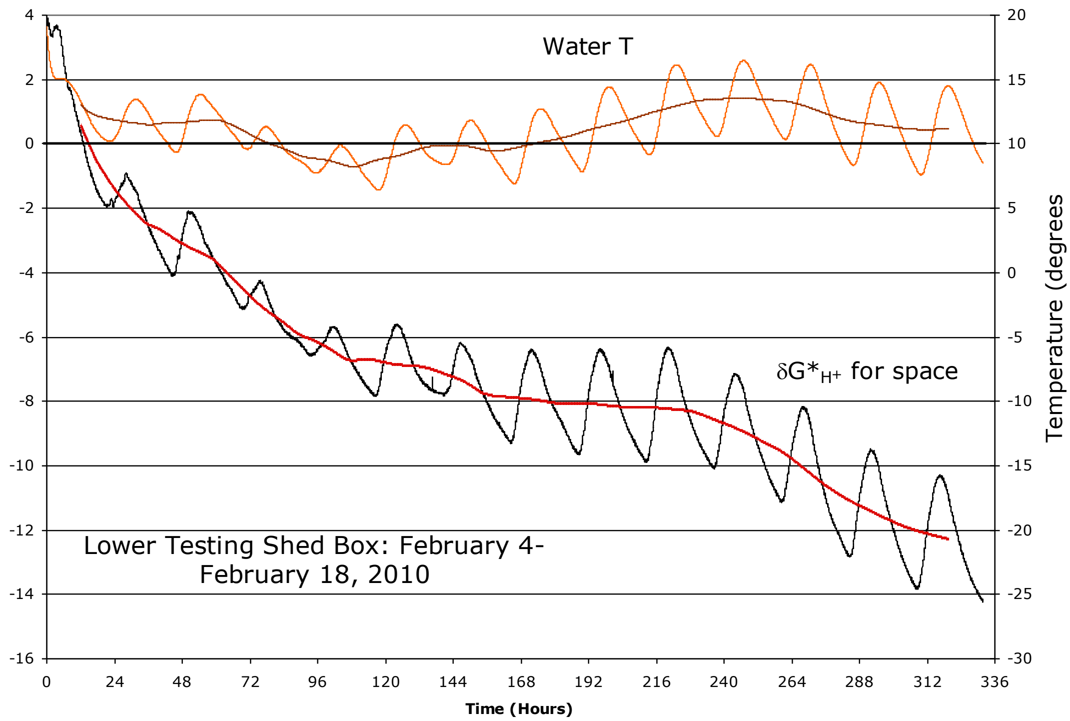

Figure 5. δG^*_{H+} vs. time. 24-hour moving averages are also shown.

measurement system. Data was generally gathered each day over a five-day period with three repeats per day. For data collected over the frequency bands (2-38 Hz) and (0-45 Hz), ten different types of tests were made (see Figures 6a and 6b). Averaging over the multiple repeat tests of the three general types identified in the previous paragraph are given with their standard deviations and has been provide in Figure 7. In Figure 8, this information has been split into the delta, theta, alpha, beta and gamma frequency bands.

From Table I, subject/cell phone A and the 2-38 Hz range, the average data with the cell phone on and no TTTs present was always lower than the average background data; however, with the 200 TTTs present, the average value was closer to the average background value. For the total frequency range, with the 200 TTTs present, the average value was above that for the average background value. For subject/cell phone B, a similar situation occurred for the cell phone on and no TTTs but with TTTs the results had the lowest amplitude.

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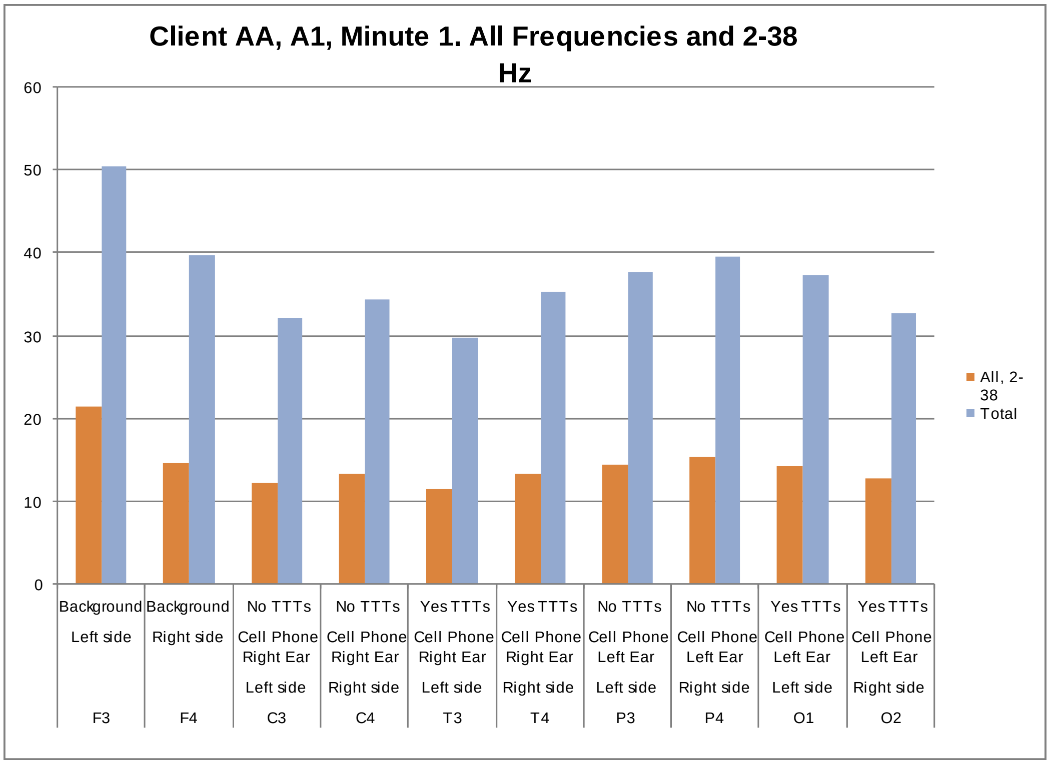

Figure 6a. Amplitude vs. treatment.

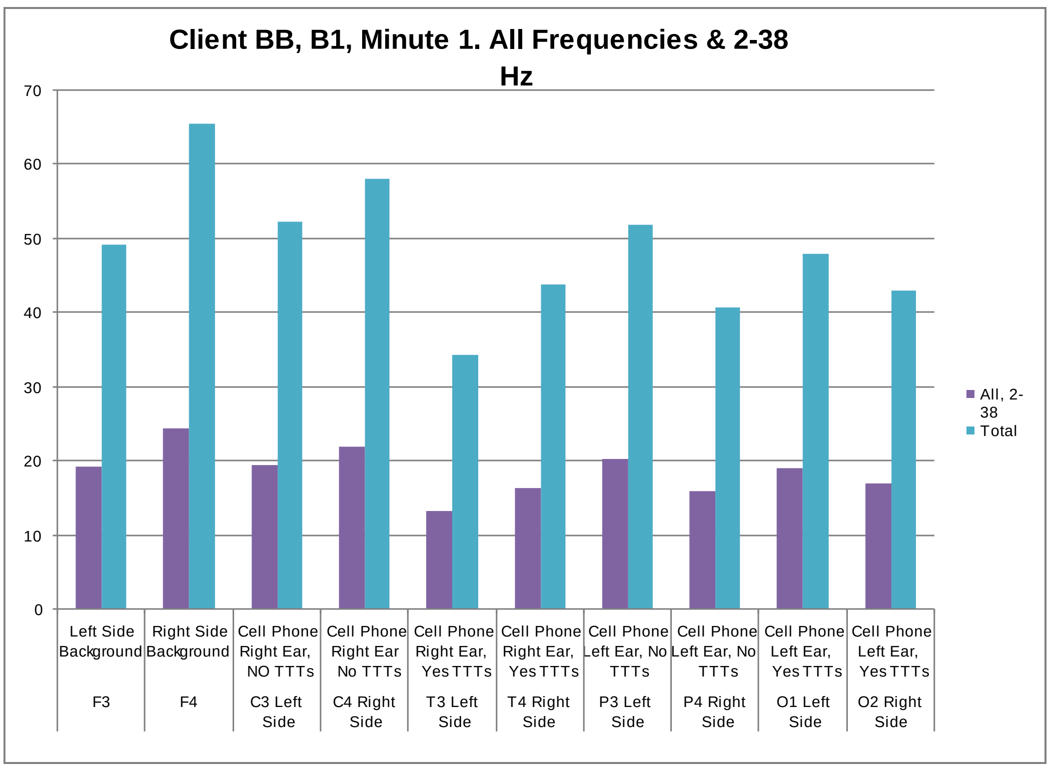

Figure 6b. Amplitude vs. treatment.

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In both frequency ranges, the standard deviations were large and everything overlapped each other. This indicates that a much larger study must be run to obtain the type of statistical data allowing one to make a meaningful assessment.

Turning to Table II, subject AA, the delta and theta information are of interest because, in both cases, the CP+TTTs-data are appreciably larger than the average background-data. However, this does not hold for subject BB. No simple conclusions jump out of the data. Everything points to a very complex picture requiring a very large sample size to make a meaningful conclusion. Clearly, the TTTs do alter the CP-alone effect but this study does not allow us to make definitive statements.

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A - 2-38 Hz Frequencies	
Average Background	21.3544
Average NO TTTs	20.6849
Average YES TTTs	20.8436
A - 2-38 Hz Frequencies	
Standard Deviation Background	7.1063
Standard Deviation NO TTTs	8.5217
Standard Deviation YES TTTs	8.8746
A - Total Frequencies	
Average Background	50.2142
Average NO TTTs	48.4159
Average Yes TTTs	50.5227
A - Total Frequencies	
Standard Deviation Background	8.0684
Standard Deviation NO TTTs	10.2626
Standard Deviation YES TTTs	11.2020
B - 2-38 Hz Frequencies	
Average Background	17.4814
Average NO TTTs	17.1318
Average YES TTTs	16.0350
B - 2-38 Hz Frequencies	
Standard Deviation Background	4.2074
Standard Deviation NO TTTs	4.5988
Standard Deviation YES TTTs	3.3762
B - Total Frequencies	
Average Background	43.8061
Average NO TTTs	43.0028
Average Yes TTTs	40.4396
B - Total Frequencies	
Standard Deviation Background	9.7353
Standard Deviation NO TTTs	11.5151
Standard Deviation YES TTTs	7.5756

Table I.

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A - Phone: LG Chocolate VX855OLK							
	A - Delta	A - Theta	A - Alpha	A - Beta	A - Gamma	A - 2-38 Hz Frequencies	A - Total Frequencies
Average Background	13.00167	9.38611	5.82861	22.27556	5.61583	21.35444	50.21417
Average NO TTTs	12.035	9.12735	5.09853	21.155	5.10691	20.68485	48.41588
Average YES TTTs	15.26086	10.17157	6.33114	18.76343	4.20786	20.84357	50.52271
Standard Deviation Background	3.80133	1.98001	0.98509	5.95518	1.68823	7.10623	8.06839
Standard Deviation NO TTTs	4.32586	1.73172	1.84674	7.36627	1.73109	8.52171	10.26262
Standard Deviation YES TTTs	5.40771	2.00175	1.87296	6.68756	1.51155	8.87464	11.201965
B - Phone: Apple iPhone (3G)							
	A - Delta	A - Theta	A - Alpha	A - Beta	A - Gamma	A - 2-38 Hz Frequencies	A - Total Frequencies
Average Background	9.19194	7.62025	5.30361	21.68333	5.48917	17.48139	43.80611
Average NO TTTs	8.04681	8.52572	5.64597	20.84597	5.11236	17.13181	43.00278
Average YES TTTs	8.08444	8.48792	5.54903	18.81814	4.26111	16.035	40.43958
Standard Deviation Background	3.68523	2.03029	0.92051	6.88777	2.05595	4.20738	9.73529
Standard Deviation NO TTTs	2.71623	2.33394	1.38222	8.67279	2.38181	4.59881	11.51506
Standard Deviation YES TTTs	2.51354	2.97315	1.10625	6.4415	1.33991	3.37621	7.57559

Table II.

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